### BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 18, 1860.

THE CHICAGO NOMINATION. The nomination at Chicago was the absorbing

subject of interest to-day in both branches of Congress. Mr. Mason was hardly able to preserve a quorum during his speech in the Senate. Various dispatches were received early; and one from Mr. Haskin to Mr. Wendell, indicating that Mr. Seward would be chosen, seemed to express most positive knowledge of the purpose there.

About 2 o'clock Mr. Haskin telegraphed Mr. Douglas that Mr. Lincoln was nominated, but the fact was discredited in consequence of several bogus dispatches having been circulated, even though one of the operators testified to its genuineness. An hour and a half elapsed before any confirmation was obtained, and then telegrams announcing the result multiplied rapidly.

During the period of suspense, groups were collected in different parts of the hall, discussing the probabilities, and Senators and Members passed between the two Houses, comparing notes and exchanging such imperfect information as had been procured. Finally, when all doubts were removed, an evident sense of relief was visible on all sides, and then began a comparison of opinions as to the policy of Mr. Lincoln's nomination. He is well known here, and left, on retiring from Congress, the reputation of an able, genial, and worthy man, of unquestioned integrity and great popularity. A Whig of the olden time, he was devoted to the principles and policy of Mr. Clay, and was always regarded among his most earnest supporters.

Aside from the disappointment occasioned to Mr. Seward's friends, who were confident of success to the last mement, Mr. Lincoln's name has been received with general expressions of favor and rejoicings, and is regarded as furnishing every assurance of victory.

Mr. Douglas spoke of him in presence of Republicans and Democrats as an upright, gifted, and popular candidate, who had great strength in the North-West, and would carry Illinois against any other candidate but himself, by 20,000.

The conviction has already spread that the whole North-West and East are certain beyond doubt. Pennsylvania and New-Jersey take the nomination kindly, and with the tariff plank of the platform intend to win.

Mr. Toombs and others who were heretofore well-disposed toward Mr. Douglas, consider this nomination as disposing of him effectually, because his main pretension in the Free States rested upon his alleged strength in the North-West, which is now completely extinguished. On this score there is hardly a difference of opinion, because the States which preferred either Mr. Seward or Mr. Bates in that section, concur through their representatives here in the belief that Mr. Lincoln will call out a larger vote than either.

THE NEBRASKA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE. Mr. Easterbrook, the sitting Delegate from Nebraska, was unceremonionsly turned out without even calling the yeas and noes, and Mr. Daily, who was legally entitled to the seat, installed

THE ADMINISTRATION CORRUPTIONS.

The testimony before Mr. Covode's Committee was ordered to be printed for its private use after some resistance. Various subjects will now be classified and reported upon, when the whole matter will be given to the public.

MR. SEWARD.

Before Mr. Seward left Washington, it was understood he would not resume his seat in the Senate, for if nominated he intended resigning; and if not, he proposed closing his Senatorial career. When his speech was delivered he indicated it would be his last in the Senate. His friends still entertain the bope, if this decision was really made, that it may be reconsidered.

Elihu B. Washburne succeeded, in spite of a formidable combination and opposition from various interested parties, in carrying his important hill through the House, providing for the safefy of life on board steamers. The substitute, as adopted, differs mainly from the original, inasmuch as it excludes tug, freight and tow-boats from the operation of the law, and limits the number of passengers on ocean steamers, besides amending the act of 1852 in many of its details.

THE TREASURY.

The following is the weekly statement of the Treasury: 

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 18, 1860.

MR. LINCOLN'S NOMINATION

The nomination of Mr. Lincoln has been re ceived with remarkably unanimous and hearty expressions of satisfaction by the Republican members of Congress. The Democratic members are equally unanimous

in asserting that Mr. Seward should have been taken. The conviction is everywhere expressed that Mr. Lincoln will make a clean sweep in the North-West, carrying every State in that section.

The opinion that no man has been named among all the candidates who possesses greater running qualities than Mr. Lincoln, finds prompt assent in all quarters. There was a strong desire and expectation that a candidate for the Vice-Presidency would be taken from Pennsylvania, it being believed that such a course would strengthen the ticket in that State; but confidence is felt that the Conventien has acted wisely, it having the means of deciding upon the propriety of that course. Mr. Hamlin is considered a wholly unexceptionable candidate, and one possessing unquestionable elements of popularity, with no drawbacks.

All things considered, the action of the Convention is regarded as eminently satisfactory. The enthusiasm of the North-Western men knows no

SANDERS TO BUCHANAN.

The following is an exact copy of the famous dispatch of George Sanders to the President, which created such an excitement in the White

"Charleston, 27th April, 1869.

"Slidell and Bright are here trying to break up the government. The occasion may arrive to-day for you to act. Northern delegates, with exception of a few from Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Massachusetts, Oregon, and California, in concert with half the delegates from Alabama, two Florida, five Tennessee, half Kentacky, half North Carolina, half Maryland, half Missouri, a few from Georgia and Arkansas, agreed to the following addition to the Cincinnati Platform, which will be offered this morning as an amendment to the Slave-code programme of the majority. [Here was inserted the minority platform.] The amendment will receive one hundred and seventy-five to ninety votes. Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana will probably withdraw from the Convention. Douglas will then receive decided majority on first ballot, and on second or third will approximate to two-thirds. It is believed that the Collectors of Boston, Philadelphia, and New-Orleans will make factions opposition, but the Douglas majority will not be intimidated by anything that the

minority can do. And I hope that there will be pat-riotism enough left in the country to be brought to bear on the factious minority to prevent any departure from that excellent two-thirds rule by the majority. I rely on your patriotism and your generosity. Doug-las's example at Cincinnati, by which alone you could have been nominated, should be followed by every competitor. Send for Douglas as soon as the telegraph announces to you that he has a decided majority of the Convention and offer him your support, and all will be well. You cannot afford to be the last President of the

"A friend that has never deceived you, however often he may have gone in opposition to your views

"GEO. N. SANDERS. "To President Buchanan, Washington."

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 18, 1860.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 18, 1860. The United States Government having received the Japanese Embassy as Envoys Extraordinary and Minhighest diplomatic office isters Plenipotentiaries, th Government, it became incumbent on the first calls on the Foreign Ministers resident in Washington, but restricted this courtesy to those only representing the powers which have treaties with Japan, namely, Netherlands, Great Britain, Rus-sia and France. They concluded their calls to-day on Baron Stoeckl, being the last in the series. There is at present, however, no French Minister in Washing-

ten.
The Marine Band will perform to-morrow evening, in the Presidential House Grounds, instead of at the Capital, when the Embassadors of Japan, with their officers, are expected to be present. They have as yet, ande no out-door display on foot.

During the proceedings of Congress this afternoon, much excitement prevailed, especially among the Re-publicans of the House, concerning the events at Chi-rago. Every fresh telegraph dispatch served to in-rease the commenture

case the commotion.

The Presidential nomination occasions much surprise, and was not at once credited. It is said the first intelligence on the subject reached the Capital in a dis-patch from Mr. Haskin to Mr. Douglas.

### XXXVITH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE .... WASHINGTON, May 18, 1860. Mr. GREEN (Dem., Mo.) offered a resolution, that a and after Monday next the Senate meet at 11 o'clock.

Laid over.

Mr. MASON (Dem., Va.), from the Committee on
Foreign Relations, reported a bill carrying into effect
the treaties with China, Japan, Siam, Persia, &c.

Ordered to be printed.

The message from the President relative to the Mountain-Meadow massacre, was taken up and ordered to be

Reports of private nature were received.

Mr. HEMPHILL (Dem., Texas) introduced a bill to rovide for the examination and payment of claims of itizens of Texas for spoliations by Indians. Referred. The bill to authorize the payment of certain contracts ade by the Government agents was taken up and

postponed.

The bill for the relief of Anson Dart was taken up.

The bill for the relief of Anson Dart was taken up.
Mr. LANE (Dem., Oregon) opposed it.
Without any action on the special order, Mr. Davis's
(Dem., Miss.) resolutions were taken up.
Mr. MASON (Dem., Va.) addressed the Senate. He
said the resolutions involved the deepest interests of the
people of his State. In reply to a charge that they
were abstractions, he said it had become a settled practice to discuss in this form the great constitutional quesities to discuss in this form the great constitutional quesities to discuss in this form the great constitutional quesities to discuss in this form the great constitutional question as the great constitutional quesmerchant productions and the great constitutional quesmerchant productions. tions as they arose. Those under consideration affected the stability of the Union itself. He differed totally from the views expressed by the Senator from Illinois. The Territorics are the common property of all the States. The question as to their relation to the States was a practical one, and applicable to the business now on the table. All the powers of the business how on the table. All the powers of the people of the Territories are necessarily embraced in the organic act establishing them. Mr. Mason then went into a lengthy history of the policy pursued by the Government toward the Territories, and narrated the legislation taken in regard to them in 1850 and 1854, and contended that the Kanses and Nebraska act did not embody the doctrine of to them in 1850 and 1854, and contended that the Kan-sas and Nebraska act did not embody the doctrine of Non-intervention as explained by Mr. Douglas. The intervention which the acts of 1850 and 1854 were in-tended to preclude was that of the prohibition of Slav-ery by Congress in the Territories. It never was in-tended that Congress should be absolved from its con-stitutional daty as regarded the protection of property wherever it had control. The legislation in regard to domestic matter in the Territories was transferred from Congress to the Territorial Legislature, but, of course, under the limits prescribed by the Constitution. The bargain made in 1854 was that the Courte should dematter in the Territories was transferred from could not intervene to prohibit Slavery in a Territory. In reply to the statement that that question did not come before the Court judicially, he said that that objection was urged before the Court, but the Chief Justice decided differently, and set the objection aside. The engagement was obligatory on all to respect the decision of the Court, and the South claimed its fulfilldecision of the Court, and the South channed its fuililment. He pronounced the doctrine of Popular Sover-eighty in the Territories a solecism. Sovereighty resided in the people of the separate States, and nowhere else. There is no sovereighty in the Federal Government, and consequently it could not transmit that attribute to the Territories. The latter derived all their contents for the Court of the Court power from the Organic act passed by Congress. The Court had decided that Congress could not prohibit

Legislature could not exercise this power. If the Terricery, as in the State of Kansas, did prohibit Slavery, then it was the duty of Congress to intervene. He quoted precedents to show that this power had been repeatedly exercised, and as late as 1856, two years after the passage of the Nebraska bill. He did not desire to force Slavery upon a reluctant people, but he did want to make them respect the rights of others and the Constitution of the country. No purpose existed to establish Slavery. The Constitution did not establish it, but simply recognized it as an existing condition. That was all the South asked. Even in the States no statute could be found establishing or creating Slavery. They

Slavery in the Territories, consequently the Territorial Legislature could not exercise this power. If the Ter-

was all the South asked. Even in the States no statute could be found establishing or creating Slavery. They only recognized its existence, and provided for its regulation. Mr. Mason dwelt on this point at length. Mr. TOOMBS got the floor, but postponed till Mon-

The Senate went into Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 18, 1860.

Mr. REYNOLDS (Rep., N. Y.), from the Judiciary
Committee, reported a bill to repeal the act establishing
Court Claims, and to provide for the adjudication of
claims by the District Circuit Courts of the United

States. Mr. REAGAN (Ad. Dem., Texas) made an ineffectual attempt to get up the Texas Regiment amendment to the Military Academy bill.

The Steamboat bill came up.
Mr. TAPPAN (Rep., N. H.) moved to postpone till Tuesday to take up private bills. Lost, by 13 majority.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep., Ill.) gave notice of a substitute.

The bill was discussed by WASHBURNE, JOHN COCHRANE, CLARK (N. Y.), and others, on the

Mr. TAYLOR (Dem., La.) offered a substitute vitiating insurance unless the conditions of the bill better to recure the lives of passengers on board vessels pro-pelled in whole or part by steam shall be complied with, and providing for the punishment and disqualification of efficers by whose carelessness or recklessness acci-

lents occurred. Rejected.

The bill was passed.
It was the substitute of Mr. Washburne of Illinois. and contains many important provisions for the further safety of life on board steamers. One brings ferry-bents under the law, and another limits the number of points under the law, and another initie the number of passengers on occan-going steamers. A system of lights is prescribed for steamers and sailing vessels, and the law of 1852 is amended in many particulars.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Nebraska contested election case of Daily against Established.

Rebraka Cheesed Estalvook.

Mesers. CAMPBELL (Rep., Pa.), and DAWES (Rep., Mass.) advocated the claim of the contestant. While the latter was speaking there was much confusion of tongues, and the Republicans were standing in groups talking about the news from Chicago.

The SPEAKER requested gentlemen to preserve

order.

Mr. DAWES, to quiet the confusion, said that Mr.

Abraham Lincoln will be the next President, and he hoped this announcement would be satisfactory.

Mr. BRANCH (Dem., N. C.)—I call for the reading

of the dispatches.

The SPEAKER—It is not in order. [Laughter.]

Mr. ESTABROOK (Dem., Nebraska) spoke in de

fense of his right to a seat.

The House passed a resolution that Mr. Estabrook is not, and Mr. Daily is entitled to a seat.

Mr. Estabrook retired. Mr. Daily was sworn in. The House passed some private bills and then ad-

# The M. E. General Conference.

The proceedings of the M. E. General Conference to-day were of an unimportant nature. The time of the session was occupied in personal explanations by members of the Slavery Committee, and by the presentation of petitions. &c.

sentation of petitions, &c.

The hall and galleries were densely packed with spectators, drawn thither by the expected discussion on the reports of the Committee on Slavery.

The Japanese Embassy. WASHINGTON, Friday, March 18, 1860.

The Japanese presents were opened this morning for spection, and then transferred to the naval comm to be delivered privately to the President, in the name of his Imperial Majesty the Tycoon. The articles are of a most magnificent description, saddles richly embroidered and embossed with gold and silver, bed cartains and bed screens, similar to those used by the Princes of Japan, and ingeniously elaborated; two swords, such as are worn by the Princes of Japan, superior to any ever manufactured in this country or France; paper hangings, ornamented with gold; lacquered ware, including writing-cases, and a lot of valuable miscellaneous articles, all of them exhibiting the most refined taste and advanced artistic skill, and superior to any which has been brought to this country from Asia.

This is the opinion of those who had the privilege of minutely examining these valuable presents. have accepted the invitation of the New-York and Philadelphia Municipal Committees to visit those cities, but have fixed no time for this purpose. The Naval Commissioners will give the authorities four or five days' notice, so that they may make proper arrangements for their reception. The Japanese will probably visit the Capitol on Saturday, and, during the next week, the other public buildings.

### Extensive Frauds.

Raphael E. Smith, for many years confidential clerk of Kennett Mackenzie, wholesale liquor dealer, was arrested on Wednesday on the charge of embezzling \$27,000 from his employer. Investigations since his arrest indicate that the frauds extend through a num ber of years, and will reach a much larger sum that ed in the indictment, perhaps \$100,000.

Death of the Hon. Wm. S. Damrell,

Boston, Friday, May 18, 1860.

The Hon. Wm. S. Damrell, a well known printer, and a late Member of Congress from the Third District, died yesterday, after a long illness.

New Flour at Augusta.

Augusta, Ga., Friday, May 18, 1860.

Flour from new Wheat was in the market to-day; it was ground in Stowall's Mills, Augusta. A small shipment will leave for New-York to-morrow.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Winter appears to be passing the Spring in England No sign of Summer is yet seen. The worsted-stocking and flannel-waistcoat temperature prevails, and th quicksilver stands at steady cold with a firmness and aplomb that the Hanlon Brothers would give their heads to rival. The air is misty, murky, foggy, and all things meteorologically miserable. consequence entertained for the coming harvest, which, at best, will be later than it has been for many years. Some few days, however, of golden sunlight may reverse this picture, and stay this dark foreboding. The House of Commons has been but thinly at-

tended, Reform and supply being the order of the day. It is strange, but is ever so, that on supply nights, when millions of money are being voted away for everything and anything, the representatives of the first commercial country in the world invariably keep away, and leave Ministers to manage the products of taxation as best pleases them. Even the sweet music of Gladstone's silver style cannot draw a house. A few miscellaneous members are sometimes present for the reason that the stars in Lover's pretty ballad twinkle because they have nothing else to do. er drop on for a lounge, or some private business, the House of Commons being the best club in England. Palmerston alone continued steadfast to his post, and at all hours and at all times may be found in his accustomed seat, with hat down over his brow, showing no sign of weariness or waste. One of the wonders of the age is this male Ninon de l'Enclos, who is now at an age when most men show the shrunk calf and toddling gait apparently as buoyant and vigorous, as full of animal spirits, as disdainful of crutch in hand, as spectacle on nose, and as mentally elastic as at any time within the past half century. One mode of preserving this wonderful juvenility is his love of horseback exercise, generally riding before breakfast when at Broadlands, or on his Irish estates, some twenty or thirty miles. Even our own admirable Chevalier Wikoff, who piques himself on his perfection in all manly pastimes, narrates in his "rovings" of how he shrunk, when on a visit to the Premier, from venturing into the saddle alongside of the aged gallant in his morning ride. Another secret of this charm which he possesses in common with our Chevalier is his perfect immobility. Not only has he a cast-iron constitution, but also a cast-iron heart, which gives h complete command of his temperament. To him all men, parties and principles are alike; he is no more moved than than a millstone is affected by the quality of the grain it grinds. He uses all as mere implements toward attaining his one great object, Power, at any price, at all times, and under every circumstance. Like his master, Talleyrand, upon whom he has modelled himself on an English mantle, and whom he resembles in his identification with all the parties to his time in turn, he never exhibits too much zeal, but uses just as little as is required to attain his object. . It is true that the English public generally do not attribute to him this imperturbability in which he is engaged against every emotional influence. His speech upon the old old hats, which had a touch of most genial poetry about it. His speech at Sir Robert Peel's wedding, which was in the happiest taste, and happiest style, and his celebrated speech of disbelief in original sin, are cited by many admiring worshippers as proofs of his deep sensibility But no one better understands the weaknesses of the English people or ponders to them with more playful grace, and those who know him best, and have studied him more closely, believe that these bits of sensibility were simple put on for the occasion. His recent en treaty to be allowed to make his subscription, " five sovereigns for that splendid little fellow, Sayers, is just such another delicious touch of sensibility which will endear him in a hundred English houses where faith in English pluck and endurance is absolute. Not half so vigilant and active though more than twenty years his junior, the leader of the Opposition, D'Israeli, generally, if he can, leaves the house early for his residence at Grosvernor Gate, always walking out of the House with a kind of sarcastic air, as if the Asian mystery was not half so impenetrable as the fact of how a number of men could submit to be bored by such duliness as that which reigns around him. His brother novelist, Bulwer Lytton, too, seldom thinks it conducive to the health of his intensely preserved whiskers to permit them to catch the dampness of the Thames after nine o'clock. Young Stanley is the most patient sitter of his party. On the leading Opposition bench he can ever be found with an expressi as if all the cares of the four quarters of the globe were on his shoulders until the last lingerer has left. A smile scarcely ever flits across his features. Of his father, the late Premier, who entertains for him a reverential awe, and always playfully calls him "papa," he says that he would be a great man if he yould only consent to look at any subject seriously. Even the most steady sitters may have been lately excused for an occasional absence, so dull and unprofitable have been the discussions in the House. Members have scarcely deemed the new Reform bill worth a

good nights debate, and it will probably saunter neglected through the Commons to find a grave in the House of Lords. Another fat ecclesiastical place has fallen into the gift of Lord Palmerston. The Archbishop of York is dead. Politically the appointment is not of much mement, as the Liberal Bishops seldom remain long true to their party. Lord Melbourne used to say a Bishop was always the first to forget his maker The bishoprics are not now quite equal to what they had been. That of Durham, for instance, the richest in England, although it retains still the gift of 71 livings, averaging £600 a year, and the income of £8,000 a year, as under the old dispensation, it has lost its great source of revenue which was in the renewal of leases of the coal-mines. Dr. Maltby, the last Bishop, Nothing was done in the case.

has cleared in a year from forty to a hundred thousan pounds from this source. The Archbishop of York is, however, worth some twelve thousand pounds a year, enough to enable its possessor to try in his own person the scriptural experiment whether it is as difficult for a camel to get through the eye of a needle as a rich man to enter into the kingdom of heaven. The appointment is certain to be selected from the extreme Low-Church party, Palmerston being strongly opposed to Puseyism. Indeed he has committed this branch of patronage al-most entirely to his son-in-law, Lord Shaftesbury.

But, far beyond the vacant Bishopric, the condition of Italy, or the discussions in the house, is the fight at Farnborough and its rival champion the engrossing topic of the hour. Neither of the lions, the Benicia Boy or Tom, can venture into public without being surrounded by an admiring crowd. Indeed, the feeling of the English toward their pet partakes not a little of the spirit of the Romans, who, caring not to honor their victorious generals, came out of the gates after the battle of Canna to crown their counsels, because they had not despaired of the republic. For, however they may glory in their champion's undoubted pluck or vaunt to the contrary, they must feel that Sayers was

The accounts from Ireland, at least from that portion of it-the West-which has been subjected for years to periodical visitations of famine, are of a most gloomy character. Along the wild, lonely tract of morass the covers one-half of the County of Mayo, which is called Erris, many cases of starvation are said to have already occurred. The inaccessibility of the virlages, which are set generally in the center of hills and bogs to which no roads have yet been constructed, render the conveyance of relief difficult, even were relief ready. But the landlord, Sir Richard O'Donnell, has been deeply incumbered for years, and unable to discharge the duties which should belong to the possession of property. The consequence is, this tract is the most wretched and miserable portion of the most wretched and miserable county of Ireland. The disastrous condition of this portion of the country does not appear, however, to have stayed the gayeties of Lord Carlisle and the Irish Government, and the crew of distillers, grocers, parsons and police officers who constitute the "Court cirpolice officers who constitute the cle" of that wretched sham and hypotheticated humbug, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The present occupant has rendered, if possible, the office more comic and ridiculous than before, by his extraordinary Terpsichorean feats. "Why," he is reported recently to ring, to one of his aid-de-camps, who was lounging around like a lonely potato, "do you not dance, Sir ! Your Excellency," rejoined the functionary, "I have left off dancing-and marbles."

## THE JERSEY CITY MURDER.

MORE MYSTERY IN THE CASE.

Mrs. Ada Richardson, about whom there has been so much talk, in connection with the dead body found in the water at Jersey City several weeks ago, is now in this city, and stopping at the house of a friend in Broome street. She is apparently a modest, unassum ing person, evidently possessed of considerable mental endowments, and professes to feel deeply grieved at the manner in which she has been spoken of, through the public prints of this city. Certainly, from the demeanor of the lady, no one would imagine her to be a woman of the character represented.

It is not her desire to say anything in the newspapers about the matter, preferring, rather, to let it all die out. She burst into tears when spoken to about it. Her friends, however, claim that all the stories told about her were concected by designing parties, for a reason that cannot at present be made public.

It is a rather remarkable circumstance that several of the prominent marks which were represented to be on Mrs. Richardson's face are not to be found now. Her cars are not slit, and there are no bunions on her feet, nor has she a thick nail on one of her toes, although it was positively stated on the Coroner's inquest that these marks were there. It is thought by many that there was an ulterior design in the identification of the body in Jersey City as Mrs. Richardson's, and the further investigation that is on foot may possibly reveal a very interesting state of facts.

Mrs. Richardson, in company with Detective Young yesterday visited several of the newspaper officer about the city, and produced to the editors in charge pretty satisfactory proofs that she was Mrs. R. in propria persona, and not, as the lamented Toodles used to exclaim, in ghostla persona.

A NEW SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION TO THE ARCTIC REGIONS.-Mr. C. F. Hall of Cincinnati, for many years editor of a newspaper there, and a constant and careful reader of the movements of all the expeditions to the Arctic Regions, abandoned his profession, and in February last visited New-London, Conn., with a view of purchasing the brig Amaret, formerly the Rescue, of the Grin-nell expedition, under the command of Lieut. De Haven, for the purpose of making a personal effort in furtherance of Arctic discoveries; but being unable to secure a suitable person to navigate the vessel, he abandoned this idea, and turned his attention to obabandoned this iden, and turned his attention to ob-taining the necessary information in regard to a boat expedition. Capt. Sydney O. Buddington, a whaler of New-London, who but lately returned from an un-usually high latitude even for whalers, and who has made various voyages to the far north, and is said to be very well posted on the geography of the parts to be visited by Mr. Hall, fortunately became intimate with Mr. Hall, and Mesers. Williams & Havens, a firm that have a large fleet of vessels at their command generously proposed to Mr. Hall that "As a testimony that have a large fleet of vessels at their command, generously proposed to Mr. Hall that "As a testimony "of our personal regard, and the interest we feel in "the proposed expedition, we will convey it and its "required outfits, boats, sledges, provisions, &c., &c., "free of charge, in the bark George Henry (S. O. "Buddington, master), to Northumberland Inlet, and "when desired, we will give the same free passage home in our ships."

The expedition was therefore at once set down as a fact, and the time for sailing set on the 26th of this month, to be gone about nineteen months.

After leaving Mr. Hall at some point not yet fully determined upon, but by the first of August, Capt. Buddington will return to Northumberland Inlet, or that vicinity, to cruise for whales, till about the first of November, when he will seek his Winter quarters somewhere in the latitude of 63 degrees north.

On leaving the point of departure Mr. Hall will proceed to explore the unknown region lying between Cape Willoughby and the entrance of Fury and Hecla Strait; from thence to the westward, through the Strait to Boothia and King William's Land, where the relies of Franklin's expedition were discovered by Capt. McClintock.

The route of Mr. Hall's expedition is a new one.

Intock.

The route of Mr. Hall's expedition is a new one

The route of Mr. Hall's expedition is a new one. 500 miles or more will be new geographical discoveries. Observations on the dip, variation and intensity of the magnetic needle will be made.

The superintendence of constructing the boat is left to Capt. Buddington, while Mr. Hall has departed for Cincinnati, where he is having his sledges built after Dr. Kane's pattern. The guide for the expedition is an Esquimaux whaler, engaged by the New-London sea-faring men from the west side of Baffin's Bay, as a "beat header" named Cud-la-ja-ah, a man about 35 years of age, of excellent disposition and fitness, who is now stopping with Capt. Buddington at New-London.

The bark George Henry is strongly built, doubly The bark George Henry is strongly built, doubly

The bark George Henry is strongly built, doubly planked all round, as high up as her wales, and is sheathed with iron from the stern to the after part of the fore rigging. The boat being constructed for Mr. Hall is 28 feet long, 7 feet beam, 29 inches deep, and has 1 of an inch thickness of cedar planking, her appearance resembling a whaletoat. She will be provided with one mast on which she will carry a jib and resinal. mainsail.

Mr. Hall will disembark probably at Sussex Island

in the Fox Channel, where there is an Esquimaux settlement, and spend a short time there previous to making his overland journey, for the purpose of be-coming acclimated, posted up on Northern matters, and organizing a boat's crew of five natives, the best he an find to answer his purpose.

SUPPOSED SLAVER .- A man appeared before Mr. District-Attorney Dwight on Thursday, and stated that for some time there had been fitting up a vessel at Pier No. 8 East River, which, from her build and adaptation to fast sailing, he believed to be intended for the slave trade. The vessel had first left, under a clearance from the Custom-House, for St. Thomas, but he believed that she was bound for Congo River.

RIFLED CANNON-No. IV.

The Whitworth gun is constructed upon the principle of reducing windage to the utmost minimum. by a mathematical fit of the shot to the bore, and doing away with what little may remain by the effect of the lubricating composition. In this respect it is inferior to Armstrong's gun, which has no windage at all; and this we consider its principal defect. The polygonal bore, however, would be impossible without this defect, and at all events it deserves to be acknowledged that with such an originally defective system, such great results have been obtained. Whitworth has undoubtedly brought to its highest perfection the system which gives hard, unyielding shot and allows windage. His gun is immensely superior to the rough empiricism of the French rifled ordnance. But while Armstrong's gun, and other guns depending on soft-coated shot to be forced into the grooves by pressure, may be perfected ad infinitum, Whitworth's gun will have no such future; it has already attained the highest perfection compatible with its fundamental principles.

To recapitulate: We find that at the practicable election of fieldartillery, the best rifled guns known give a range but very little superior to the old smooth-bored gun. There is, however, some advantage, and this remains an item in their favor. But the great advantages of rifled ordnance for field-artillery are these:

1. The same weight of shot can be projected by a gun having a much smaller bore, and with a much smaller charge than with the old smooth-bored gun, which was only fit for spherical shot. Consequently, the weight of the gun is considerably reduced. The old 12-pounder had a bore of about 44 inches, and weighed 18 cwt.; its charge was four pounds of powder. The new 12-pounder has a bore of about 34 inches, or nearly that of the old 9-pounder; its weight, 8 cwt.; charge, from 14 to 14 pounds. The French new 12-pounders, with the old 4-pounder's bore, are still lighter. This is an immense advantage. It gives to the field-gun a mobility hitherto unknown, and renders it almost as fit to go over any ground as infantry. More than four horses to a gun will henceforth be useless. 2. At the distances hitherto practicable for field-

artillery, it gives a far greater chance of hitting; it lowers the trajectory, and reduces to a minimum both lateral and longitudinal deflections. At an exchange of round shot and shells with percussion fuses, a rifled battery will always beat a smoothbored one of equal weight of shot.

As to heavy ordnance, it will be all-powerful against stone walls, especially by shell-practice with percussion fuses. This has already been proved by experiment, both in France and Germany. It will give ships and siege batteries a chance of bombarding towns at distances from 4,000 to 9,000 yards. In every other respect it will not alter materially the hitherto existing relations of besiegers and besieged, and of ships against batteries on

On the other hand, the disadvantages of rifled ordnance are:

1. The common case-shot becomes either impossible or ineffective from the irregular line of flight imparted to the balls by the spiral rotation.

2. Firing with shell with time-fuses (and shrapnell shot with ditto) becomes almost impracticable, as the absence or reduction of windage prevents the flame of the explosion from communi cating with the fuse which necessarily must be at the point of the oblong shot.

In spite of these drawbacks, rifled ordnance has now become a matter of necessity for every army. The question now is only, how these drawbacks can be obviated. That they will be so there can be no doubt. But it is certain that the same rules obtain in rifled ordnance which regulate the contruction and use of rifled small arms. The exaggerated ideas of five-mile ranges in the one are as ridiculous as the notion of hitting a man with the new rifles at 800 or 1,000 yards; and still the advangreat that it is imperative upon every army which may ever be called upon to fight with civilized focs, to do away with all smooth-bored barrels, both in small arms and artillery.

THE CENTRAL CAMPAIGN CLUB AND THE NOMINATIONS.

A large number of Republicans gathered last evening at the headquarters of the Central Campaign Club, No. 722 Broadway, to talk over the Chicago nomina tion. DANIEL ULLMAN called the meeting to order and suggested that measures should be taken to get up and suggested that measures should be taken to get up a ratification meeting on Monday evening. Mr. Ull-man proceeded to speak of the nomination of Lincoln as a guaranty of victory, and was loudly applauded. Mr. EDWARD DAYTON offered the following resolu-

Resolved, That this Club will heartily support and sustain Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency and Haunibal Hauniba for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, believing that they will sustain and fully carry out the principles of the Republican party.

The resolution was received with great applause,

The resolution was received with great applicates, and adopted by acclamation.

Mr. J. W. Horron addressed the meeting, speaking of Lincoln as the man whom Douglas fears, the man who has met the Douglas in his hall, and will meet him there again and drive him out. He related several anecdotes of Mr. Lincoln, speaking of him as a self-made man, a profound lawyer, and a perfectly honest man.

man.

Mr. A. C. Hills made the next speech. It was enough for him to know that Abraham Lincoln was the nominee of the Chicago Convention. [Loud applause.] That Convention was the assembled wisdom of the Republican party of the country, and its decision was birding upon every member of the party. For his part, he had no grievances, and believed that the decision of that Convention was, under the circum stances, the wisest that could be made. It was not simply a duty, but a pleasure, to ratify it, and he did it with his whole heart, and should work with all his night, soul, and strength for the great victory which might, soul, and strength for the great victory which he considered certain. [Applause.] He contrasted the harmonious action of the Chicago Convention with the broil at Charleston, and regarded that harmony the

precursor of success.

Mr. Rufus Andrews next spoke, following in the wake of the preceding speaker. He thought the name of Mr. Lincoln was the strongest name that could have been presented for the suffrages of the Republican party. He would support Mr. Lincoln with all his might, and urged the same support from others. He believed they would poll a far heavier Republican vote next Fall than was necessary to elect their candidate. [Applause.]

date. [Applause.] Mr. A. F. Dow, being loudly called for, rose in re-

Mr. A. Y. Dow, being loudly called for, rose in response. He was not disappointed in the nomination of Mr. Lincoln. He was gratified. The Republican party would come out in its fullest strength in November next to support Mr. Lincoln. There were many who would lay down their lives to have Wm. H. Sewar President of the United States, but Mr. Seward ha not strength enough. He was like Henry Clay, an his nomination would have been his defeat. Mr Seward had shaken the bush, and Mr. Lincoln wa gathering the fruit. He believed the same enthusiasm would be shown in the ensuing canvass as in 1840. A better day was dawning on the American Republic. The march of freedom was onward. They were striving for a principle—the principle of liberty against oppression.

oppression.

Mr. A. N. Corris said that the Republican Association of the Twenty-first Ward had had a meeting, and ratified the nomination of Mr. Lincoln. He had been very much in favor of Mr. Seward, but in favor of

Mr. Lincoln next to Mr. Seward.
Mr. A. F. Dow said, that although the Republican
Association of the Ninth Ward had been very much in
favor of Wm. H. Seward, they resolved to take off
their coats, roll up their sleeves, and go in for a fight.
They would hear a good account from the Ninth Ward.
Mr. DITTENHOEFER said that he had come in for the

purpose of giving his hearty approval to the nominations of the Chicago Convention, and especially to the excellent platform of principles laid down at that Convention. Such a platform must receive the hearty support of all true lovers of freedom, no matter what their antecedents. He could pledge the German Republicans of New-York that they would work earnestly for the success of the party. He was satisfied that Lincoln, next to Senator Seward, was the most acceptable man to the Republicans of New-York. His career in bis own State had proved him to be a most fit as well as a most available candidate. Illinois and Indiana would no longer be debatable ground. Illinois would be carried as by a storm, and Indiana wheel into the Republican line, [applanae.] and he thought the would be able to carry Pennsylvania. He thought that the prospect of success was eminently flattering. Speeches alone would not elect our candidates, but it required action. We should spare no time, we should work hard and all together, and so make success certain.

Mr. E. Webster said that he understood the Republican party to be based on principle. He would have been very glad to see Governor Banks, President. When candidate for Speaker he was asked whether he recognized in the Constitution of the United States any support for Slavery, and he said No. He liked his courage. He would have been glad to see Mr. Wade; he liked his boldness. He would have been glad to support Mr. Seward; but as Mr. Lincoln was the candidate, he went in for him, heart and soul. In this coming campaign he was sure that we should see an enthusiasm which would triumphantly place Abraham Lincoln in the Presidential chair.

Three cheers were given for Lincoln and Hamlin "next President and Vice-President of the United

Three cheers were given for Lincoln and Hamlin "next President and Vice-President of the United

The Club then adjourned to Monday evening. After the adjournment, Mr. Ullman, who had presided, said: "I tell you, gentlemen, you will see a fire soon passing over the prairies, whose flame will light the glorious march of Abraham Lincoln to the White House on the 4th of March next.' [Enthusiastic ap

### PERSONAL.

-A Baltimore journal, commenting on the invitation to the Prince of Wales to visit New-York, uses the following unkind language respecting the members of our City Council:

The City Fathers, as a class, are far below our "The City Fathers, as a class, are far below our lowest conception of a Congressman. They are from the very dregs of a society little better than that of Sodom, unpolished, unwashed, and infinitely vulgar. Some of them are constantly under indictment for violating the laws, and nearly all of them charged by their own journals with bribery, corruption, and sometimes positive peculations. We do not trust ourselves to speak as we feel upon this subject. We blush all over at the thought of bringing a young gentleman accustomed to all the refinement of social life, into contact with these unclean officials, and allowing him to form his estimate of American character from such examples."

estimate of American character from such exam —George Gifford, esq., of this city, has Charleston, S. C., for some three weeks past, engaged in trying a case of Baldwin agt. Lamar, in the United States Circuit Court, in which the validity of a patent, issued to Philos B. Tyler, for an improvent in cotto presses is in question. -Among the passengers by the Ariel, arrived here

vesterday from Aspinwall, are Señor Scoane, Peruvian Minister to Brazil, William Chambers, Secretary of Legation to New-Granada, and J. B. Halsey, Charge

-Among the passengers by the Europa, is the Prince de Joinville, traveling incog. He is going to Canada on a fishing excursion. -Mr. Emil Schober left Detroit on the 4th inst. for

the purpose of finding some cattle he had lost. Stray-

ing further away than he intended to go, he lost his path, and for nine days had no food except roots and the bark of trees. When found, he was sadly emaciated. Though he had kept in motion most of the time of the nine days, he had wandered only about twenty miles away from the point from which he started.

-The Rev. T. Starr King preached his first sermon in California on the 29th ult., at San Francisco.

-A Western paper, in describing the effect of a severe thunder-shower, says: "A cow was struck by lightning and instantly killed, belonging to the village physician, who had a beautiful calf four days old."

-On the evening of May 1, the Liverpool police arrested 47 men in the Albion Hotel "for making bets." When the whole number were brought before the magistrate, together with Mrs. Smith, the keeper of the hotel, a police officer said that, on entering the room where the defendants were, he found a board against the wall with late telegraph news relating to races, betting, &c. Several detectives were examined all of whom stated that they found betting-books, lists and other memoranda relating to betting, upon nearly all the defendants. They were, however, discharge for want of sufficient proof.

-Among the passengers by the Europa is the Prince de Joinville, traveling incog. He is going to Canada n a fishing excursion.

FIFTY DOLLARS PAID FOR A PENNY .- One of the

Fifty Dollars Paid for a Penny.—One of the "Higley coppers" of 1737, struck by Higley of Granby (a blacksmith) out of copper from the old Simsbury mine (Newgate prison) 123 years ago, was to-day purchased by Alfred S. Robinson, esq., of this city, of Mr. George Williston, of Suffield, for the sum of \$50.

A lawsuit had been one of the features of the history of this old coin. The Higley coppers were the first coins ever struck in North America, and are now rare, only three of them, it is said, being in existence. Mr. Williston had been offered \$15 for this one, by Mr. Williston had been offered \$15 for this one, by Mr. Williston for Granby, who claimed that W. had accepted the offer; this, Williston denied, and a lawsuit was the result, and the verdict was in favor of Williston. The coin is of pure copper, and the die is very good and clear. On the obverse face appears the inscription, "Connecticut, 1737," in a circle around the representation of three blacksmiths' hammers or sledgehammers; the reverse bears the words, "The value of Three-pence."

One of the rare "Washington pennies" of 1791, the face of Washington being beautifully clear and distinct; and a Louisiana penny of 1767, coined for that colony by France, were also purchased of Mr. Williston by Mr. Robinson.

The "old coin" mania is a strong one, we are aware, but this is the strongest instance of it we have met with. Plenty of "old coins," "warranted genuine,"

but this is the strongest instance of it we have met with. Plenty of "old coins," "warranted genuine," will be offered, if \$50 apiece can be obtained for them.

CAPTURE OF A HUGE SHARK.—Our correspondent at Westport Point writes us of the capture of a shark of a singular species, in a trap, by a party of fishermen at that place, one day last week. The monster was ten feet in length and nine round, by actual measurement, and inside were found fonr young ones, estimated to weigh 30 pounds each. The liver of the old fellow filled a half-barrel, and made six gallons of oil. He was provided with four or five rows of teeth. The trap in which he was caught was much damaged by the monster.

[New-Bedford Standard, May 15. CAPTURE OF A HUGE SHARK .- Our corresp

THADDEUS HYATT .- Dr. Cheever will consider the subject of Thaddeus Hyatt's imprisonment, in a discourse at the Church of the Puritans to-morrow

WHERE SHALL WE MEET !- There are 15,000 Republicans in this city who would be glad to celebrate the Lincoln and Hamlin ratification meeting. Where shall they meet? Why cannot we have a Wigwam, larger than that in Chicago. We had famous logcabins once. Has the spirit of 1840 departed? About four acres of ground could be very profitably occupied until after the election? Who will take the lead in the movement for a grand campaign headquarters?

CORRECTION.-The agent of the Colonization Society states that our report of the unnual meeting of that body was incorrect. It should have read that \$6,543 32 for salaries and expenses were expended from an income of over \$48,000, instead of \$9,000.

MINOR POLICE ITEMS .- David McCormick was yes-

REAL ESTATE.—The following sales were yesterday, at the Merchants' Exchange, by A. J. Bleeck & Co.: House and lot, No. 35 North Moore street, lot \$9,800. House and lot on Clay street, Greenpoint, L. L.